

HUGHES GIVES HIS POLICES AS PRESIDENT

Would Be Executive First, Not Party Leader

TO PICK CABINET OF NATION'S BEST

Would Guard Interests of Whole People at Home and Abroad

"An Executive responsible to the whole nation; a Cabinet chosen from the ablest men in the country; a foreign policy that stands courageously but firmly for American rights; a flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever legitimate business may take him; preparation for trade competition to protect American workmen and business men; government oversight of business which will eliminate abuses; a domestic policy looking toward industrial peace and to sound and permanent prosperity, based on the development of our trade and the building up of our industries—these are the things to which this country may look forward after March 4 next if Charles E. Hughes is elected."

Mr. Hughes, in what he termed "my conception of the Presidency," outlined these policies yesterday as the things he stands for, characterizing them as the milestones of the road he purposes to travel after his election.

Mr. Hughes states that his conception of the Presidency differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Hughes holds that the President is the administrative head of the government, and that Mr. Wilson looks to the President as primarily the political leader and lawmaker of the nation.

The Republican candidate charges that the Wilson Administration has put this country further on the road to a class war than it has gone in a generation before. It has assumed, he says, that labor and capital are natural enemies, and as a result a monument of class bitterness has been raised by the Administration, which, if it is continued in power, will end in a class war.

Promises Efficient Cabinet
Mr. Hughes's statement follows: "On the eve of Election Day the American people are entitled to a summary of the things I have stood for in this campaign, as they are the things I shall stand for as President."

"No man can tell in advance what unexpected demands the next four years may present, but I am confident that the President's duty rests upon fundamental principles can describe with entire sincerity how the problems of administration would be approached and in what spirit they would be solved."

"A man charged with the duty of reaching a desired goal knows that the road to it is found in following that path which sound judgment and clear vision indicate. I can show the road I expect to travel."

"I propose first of all to start right. The President is primarily an executive. It is his duty to lead the nation, to safeguard its interests, to anticipate its needs, to enforce its laws."

"The first act of a President who takes this view of his duty is to call for the ablest Cabinet the country can furnish, men who can deal with the tremendous international and domestic problems which will confront us in the next four years."

Will Be Executive First
"My conception of the Presidency differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Hughes holds that the President is the administrative head of the government. He looks upon the President as primarily the political leader and lawmaker of the nation."

"The two departments of government most closely touching our foreign relations—the Department of State and the Department of the Navy—these men whom he knew to be wholly unscrupulous in their methods. Administrative obligation was subordinated to political expediency. I can assure the country that any administration under my direction will stand upon sound administrative principles and will be the ablest Cabinet the country can supply."

"Across the road we are to travel this next four years, even though we strike right and move with prudence and courage, serious hazards are thrown like bricks in a roadway made by a torrential rain. These all rise out of the war torrent which has overwhelmed Europe. The first has to do with our foreign relations. It is the President's duty to safeguard the interests of our own nation and to preserve the friendship of every other nation."

"No man is more determined than I to maintain the peace which the United States, Spain, Sweden, Norway and all the American republics now enjoy. But I should seek to maintain that peace by a firm and courteous insistence on the rights of our citizens at home and abroad."

"An American in Mexico is subject to Mexican law, but he is an American still and is entitled to the protection of his own government in his lawful business. For one I shall never consent to a policy which leaves Americans helpless against the lawlessness of any country in which they have a right to do business."

Labor Faces Great Danger
"There confronts labor in the next four years a condition more serious than that which American laboring men have been called upon to face. When this war began over a million American workmen were seeking vainly for employment. When the war ends the developed energies of a new Europe are thrown into commercial production and our nation will face a competition such as it never knew."

"One of two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or else there must be thought out in advance the problem of commercial organization as France and England and Germany are seeking to do. Every one of these nations is preparing to do."

WHITE HOUSE TULIPS PAWN OF CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Wilson Plants, but Mrs. Hughes May Enjoy Them

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Oct. 29.—Democratic tourists who watched gardeners place pump tulip bulbs in the White House garden yesterday declared it showed a prodigious amount of faith and hope in Mrs. Wilson's heart in her husband's reelection, while Republicans passing that way said they considered Mrs. Wilson a very generous person to start to beautify the gardens for the benefit of Mrs. Hughes.

Whether Mrs. Wilson is having the bulbs set in the garden for herself or for Mrs. Hughes is a question which will be answered by the November election. The bulbs are for spring blossoming, and unless 1917 presents an unusually early spring the beautiful Holland tulips will not put forth their blossoms until after the inauguration on March 4.

At any rate, the tulip bulbs are there by the thousands, and as a sun-browned farmer put it yesterday: "Mrs. Wilson will enjoy them if she is there and Mrs. Hughes can pull them up if she does not like them."

RECORD OF MISTAKE KEPT 4,200 YEARS

Dr. Langdon, at U. of P., Reads Ancient Rebuke to Slave

(By Telegraph to The Tribune)

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Dr. Stephen Langdon, of Oxford University, has been appointed curator of the Babylonian section of the University of Pennsylvania, where he will catalogue and attempt to decipher the thousands of Sumerian and Babylonian tablets.

He has deciphered a letter written in clay 2,800 years before Christ. The letter was written by a master to his slave in archaic Sumerian characters, and rebuked the slave for stupidity in getting the worst of a deal in the flour market.

"An exercise book" of a boy who attended a preparatory school near the temple of Nippur has also been deciphered. The "exercises" were apparently a part of the boy's course in spelling, and show that youngsters were taught to spell by the syllable system.

MISS DEACON ESCAPES; FIANCE HURT IN AUTO

Car Plunges Over Embankment, Injuring Henry G. Gray

(By Telegraph to The Tribune)

Beverly, Mass., Oct. 29.—Henry G. Gray, of New York, suffered a cut over the eye and a shaking up when an automobile in which he was riding with Miss Edith Deacon, his fiancée, went over an embankment near the Deane estate, at West Manchester, to-night.

Miss Deacon was driving the car when it skidded and plunged down the embankment. Both occupants were thrown from the machine, but Miss Deacon escaped injury. The car was badly damaged.

Miss Deacon is to become the bride of Mr. Gray on November 9.

MRS. BELMONT GAVE WOMEN'S PARTY \$25,000

John Milholland Next with \$5,000 to Fight Wilson

Chicago, Oct. 29.—A partial list of campaign contributions to the National Woman's party, which is opposed to President Wilson, was made public to-day.

Among the contributors were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York, \$25,000; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, \$10,000; Mrs. William Crocker, San Francisco, \$10,000; John Milholland, New York, \$5,000; John Milholland, New York, \$5,000.

"ANTI" SAYS "SUFFS" WIELD POISON PEN

Mrs. Dodge Points to Nation-Wide Postal Campaign

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Oct. 29.—Anti-suffragists throughout the country are being attacked by "poison pen" postcards mailed broadcast by the suffragists, charging them with working with the liquor interests to defeat prohibition, according to a statement issued here to-day by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

"What may be called 'poison pen' politics," said Mrs. Dodge, "marks the climax of a campaign of concerted and unscrupulous and unsubstantiated attacks by the anti-suffragists have tried for years to identify the anti-suffragists with the liquor interests. Surely, vilification, abuse and slander are tactics not worthy of any woman. It is a sad commentary on feminine politics that one set of women will stoop to attempt to discredit the motives and characters of their sisters rather than answer their arguments. It shows the danger of deplorable partisan attacks on women who disagree with the feminist programme if women are plunged permanently into politics."

REALTY MAN KILLED WHEN DUCK HUNTING

William P. Shannon Accidentally Shot at Great South Bay

William Purdy Shannon, a real estate dealer, with offices at 1170 Broadway, who was accidentally shot while duck hunting on Great South Bay on Saturday, died yesterday at his home in Bayport, Long Island.

Mr. Shannon was shooting from a battery with Herbert Funke, of Flushing. He was passing a shotgun to Mr. Funke, when it was accidentally discharged. The charge struck Mr. Shannon in the leg below the knee, breaking the bone.

Mr. Shannon was hurried in a boat to Bayport and taken to his home, but death resulted from loss of blood and shock. He was thirty-seven years old and unmarried.

Mr. Shannon was in business with his uncle, Charles R. Purdy, with whom he lived.

ATTACK ON U.S. UNAUTHORIZED CABRERA SAYS

Blames Employee; Truth of Charge Not Denied

ENVOY TO EXPLAIN FACTS TO LANSING

Will Deny Responsibility for Mexican Bureau's Action

Washington, Oct. 29.—What promised to be a new case of serious friction between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico apparently was cleared to-night through formal repudiation by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, of a statement issued here yesterday, under the name of Luis Cabrera, assailing the American government for permitting aid to reach Villa and other bandits from his side of the border.

Mr. Arredondo will go to the State Department to-morrow with the explanation that the statement was put out by an employee of the Mexican News Bureau, the de facto government's semi-official publicity agent, without the knowledge or consent of either the embassy or Mr. Cabrera. Department officials said to-night this would be accepted and would be regarded as closing the incident.

Will Repudiate Interview
While at the department, Mr. Arredondo says, on special instructions from his government, he will deny also the authenticity of what it is understood will purport to be quotations from General Carranza, Minister, and General Pablo Gonzalez, commander of the forces in Mexico City, reflecting strong anti-American sentiments, which are expected to appear to-morrow in "The Outlook," an information reaching the embassy recently concerning the magazine article caused an exchange of messages with Mexico City and brought the ambassador's authority to repudiate them in advance.

Until word of Mr. Arredondo's action and of Mr. Cabrera's repudiation at New York came to them to-night the heads of the State Department had reported to the police and other officials that the statement was put out by a member of the Carranza government at Mexico City, at its head, has been regarded as the semi-official mouthpiece of the embassy.

The employee who issued yesterday's statement was George F. Edmunds, publicity representative of the embassy until the bureau was organized. Edmunds asserts that the statement was dictated to him at Atlantic City by Cabrera, who authorized him to make it public. Weeks to-night telegraphed Cabrera disclaiming responsibility for the action.

The appearance of the statement created consternation at the embassy. Mr. Arredondo promptly had a telephone conference with Mr. Cabrera. Later he explained that the bureau had prepared and issued without authority the statement as a result of remarks made by Cabrera Friday to a representative of the bureau. He said Cabrera made no unpleasant references to the American government, and, moreover, was not expecting his remarks to be quoted.

Arredondo Quotes Cabrera
"They were speaking," said the ambassador, "about the situation in general, and especially in Chihuahua, as to how Villa had been able to cause such alarm. Mr. Cabrera said, not that there was no reason to expect that his remarks would be used."

"The American government could help us by increasing its vigilance to prevent ammunition from getting into the hands of the Villa and by expelling from the United States a great number of Mexican refugees who are very well known as enemies of the de facto government in Mexico."

"This the American government could do strictly within the province of American neutrality laws."

Further than that reference in any part of Mr. Cabrera's conversation to the United States government or its officials.

The public should be warned," Mr. Arredondo added, "that many false statements have appeared and will continue to be published in the United States by enemies of the de facto government, whose purpose is to bring about intervention in Mexico and armed conflict between Mexico and the United States."

Cabrera Doesn't Say Attack Was Untrue

Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican-American Joint Commission, was asked yesterday about his reported statement assailing American officials for laxity in dealing with the First Chief's enemies on the border.

Without commenting on the accuracy of the statement in reflecting his personal views, Mr. Cabrera, who is in this city, yesterday declared the condemnatory document had not been authorized by him. Regardless of what his personal attitude may be, the Mexican commissioner said, he would not, in view of his official position, make any statement criticizing American officials while negotiations were pending between the two governments.

INVASION IS POSSIBLE, BRITISH ARE WARNED

Must Prepare for Possibility, Says Field Marshal French

London, Oct. 29.—Field Marshal Viscount French, commander in chief of the armies in the United Kingdom, addressing the volunteers at Derby to-day, said that an invasion of the British Isles was not a mere supposition, but a possibility. This they must be prepared to meet.

BRITISH SHIP AFIRE AT SEA, SAYS RADIO

Message from East Point States Flares Are Under Control

Halifax, Oct. 29.—The Canadian Marine Department received a radio message to-day from the British steamer East Point that she was on fire, but that the flames were under control and no help was needed.

The message came through the Cape Race wireless station. The position of the steamer was not announced. She was last mentioned in shipping reports as having arrived at London from Philadelphia July 21.

11 HOMES ROBBED BY BRIDAL PAIR

Couple Wed in Amsterdam, N. Y., Get \$5,000 in Cleveland

(By Telegraph to The Tribune)

Cleveland, Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Norton, newly married, were penniless when they came to Cleveland two months ago. They had to borrow an alarm clock from the landlady of the house where they roomed.

When detectives broke into the room to-day they found ten valuable gold watches, a \$1,500 diamond ring, several hundred dollars' worth of precious stones, necklaces, pins and brooches, cameras, furs, coats and several suits of clothes.

Wilbur Norton sat there with a book in his hands and a neat stack of newspaper clippings on the table before him. Each clipping was an advertisement for a maid to do housework. In the book were 110 names and addresses of families throughout Cleveland. Eleven of them had been checked off.

Norton, the twenty-one-year-old husband, was the bookkeeper. He tabulated jobs for his twenty-year-old bride, Margaret, to apply for. She had worked for the eleven persons checked off in the book and for perhaps a score of others not listed.

Working a housemaid two hours, sometimes a day or so, she had stolen \$5,000 worth of jewelry and clothes and other articles. And all was stored in a dazling mass in their room at 1326 Superior Avenue.

Stole for Her Baby

"It was for my baby," Mrs. Norton sobbed. "I've worked and drugged and almost starved. When my baby should come I wanted it to live in luxury."

Within an hour, four women and a maid had been called in to search the maid who worked for them for a brief period, and then disappeared. One was Mrs. Florence Howie, 3502 Euclid Avenue, who identified her and also a ring set with ten diamonds worth \$1,500, stolen from her home two weeks ago.

The other three women who identified the woman had brought about her downfall. One said she hired Mrs. Norton as a housemaid, and the second said she appeared in response to a want advertisement. Two weeks later, she said, the girl disappeared. So did six gold watches, belonging to her children, and \$30 in cash.

The woman's sister reported the theft to detectives several days ago. On their advice she inserted an ad for a housemaid. Detectives went to her home and arrested the applicant for the job. Then Mrs. Norton appeared. The description given of the girl fitted, and Mrs. Norton was arrested.

Ambitious for Child

Then she told a remarkable story to the detectives of her ambition and her dreams for her prospective child. She pointed to her shabby baby carriage and said she wanted the things for herself, she said.

Assistant Chief Mahoney declared that at least eighteen similar thefts had been reported to the police and several others that had occurred had not been reported. The ninety-nine names and addresses in the notebook that had not been checked off were those that appeared in servant girl want ads during the last two weeks.

According to Mahoney, Norton also confessed to the series of thefts, and that she had actually contended that they had stolen practically nothing of their loot. They said they were married in Amsterdam, N. Y., August 29, came directly from Cleveland and began operations by compiling want ads and names and addresses, she making the rounds of victims' homes.

TWO BURN TO DEATH UNDER AUTOMOBILE

Husband and Wife Perish; Three Hurt When Car Overturns

(By Telegraph to The Tribune)

Kent, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Two persons were burned to death and three others injured when their automobile overturned here to-day. The dead are H. C. Waltz, a real estate dealer, of Barberstown, and Mrs. Waltz. The injured are their two daughters and a girl cousin.

Waltz was driving when the car dashed over an embankment. Mr. and Mrs. Waltz were caught beneath the machine, which was in flames almost instantly.

CRIPPLE SAVES SIX FROM DEATH AT FIRE

Paralysis Victim Crawls from Room to Turn in Alarm

Wallace Freeland, twenty-one years old, a cripple from infantile paralysis, crawled to a fire box early yesterday and by giving the alarm saved six children from death in the apartment in which he lived, at 2 Andrews Lane, Tarrytown.

BACKS LODGE ON LUSITANIA NOTE CHARGE

Dr. Bailey Repeats That Breckinridge Told Facts

EXPECTED DENIALS "FROM ALL SIDES"

Garrison Silent—Former Aid Denounces Professor

Boston, Oct. 28.—A reaffirmation of the truth of his statement that Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, had told him that President Wilson had eliminated a postscript from the second Lusitania note after several members of his Cabinet threatened to resign if it were included, was made to-day by Dr. Charles H. Bailey, a professor at the Tufts Medical School.

Dr. Bailey was quoted last night in a letter read at a political meeting in Somerville by Senator Lodge, as having had a conversation with San Francisco, last July, in which the former Assistant Secretary of War made the assertion regarding the postscript.

Confirms Statement

According to a statement issued by the Republican State Committee, Dr. Bailey replied to-night to an inquiry he has received, that his letter as read by Senator Lodge was "a fair and not at all exaggerated" story of his conversation with Breckinridge.

The committee's statement added: "Dr. Bailey said in his reply that he expected there would be denials all around, but that he affirmed the truth of his letter and called attention to the fact that Breckinridge had made no denial of the most important feature of the letter, which said that President Wilson, without the knowledge of any member of his Cabinet except Secretary Bryan, had added a postscript to the Lusitania note saying that the German government was not to put too serious an interpretation on the words 'omit no word or act.'"

Had Talk Second Day

"Dr. Bailey was introduced to Breckinridge on the train. He had never seen the gentleman before, he said, but finding they were occupying compartments in the same sleeping car, he naturally conversed considerably with him on the way East. This talk on politics did not occur until the second day after they had reached San Francisco, after an acquaintance of about thirty-six hours."

Senator Lodge said to-night that if he had anything further to say on the subject he would do so at an address in Fitchburg to-morrow night.

Breckinridge Denies Threats to Wilson

The Democratic National Committee made public last night a denial by Henry C. Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, of Senator Lodge's charge that President Wilson had added an appendix to the "strict accountability" note, saying that its contents were not to be taken seriously, and that he suppressed it after several members of the Cabinet had threatened to resign.

Mr. Breckinridge's telegram is from San Mateo, Cal., and is as follows: "Any one who quoted me to Senator Lodge as representing in his telegram as quoted is a scoundrel. No member of President Wilson's Cabinet ever threatened him on any subject. The malice that seeks for partisan advantage to emasculate the potency of one's government in a vital international crisis is beneath contempt."

Another member of the Cabinet, Dr. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, sent a similar telegram to Democratic National Headquarters.

Garrison Is Silent on Lodge's Charge

Washington, Oct. 29.—Former Secretary Garrison declined to-night to comment on Senator Lodge's speech or the telegram of Mr. Breckinridge, his former Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Garrison asked whether Mr. Breckinridge had denied the statement attributed to him, but declined to discuss the matter further.

"I am not being interviewed on any subject," he said. "I have no statement of any kind to make."

RUNAWAY AUTO HITS FOUR IN 20-FOOT DASH

Boy Starts Machine That Mows Down Comrades

Emanuel Wise, fifteen years old, jumped into an automobile that stood in front of his home at 187 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. His daring delighted a throng of smaller boys. Their admiration gave way to fright when the engine started and the car moved.

Philip Loventhal, five years old, the first to be hit, received a concussion of the brain and broken arm. Samuel Frank, six years old, had his nose broken. Samuel Scheweis, two years old, and Samuel Nebowitz, four, sustained scalp wounds.

The car, which belonged to Dr. Herbert Brothridge, only ran about twenty feet before striking the curb and coming to a stop. Emanuel was arrested.

Boelke, German Air Hero, Dashed to Death in Fight

Foe Drives Machine Into Captain's Fokker, Hurling to Earth Aviator Who Had Destroyed Forty Allied Planes

London, Oct. 29.—Captain Boelke, Germany's greatest air fighter, has met at last that same fate which he had dealt to the aviators of forty Allied aeroplanes. According to a Berlin dispatch received by Reuters' Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, he was killed during an engagement on Saturday. His machine was rammed by another aircraft and fell, bearing its flyer to death behind the German lines.

He had scored his fortieth victory over an enemy plane only the day before. He was only twenty-five years old.

Since the beginning of air raids upon the Western front Captain Boelke had been the most skillful and most dangerous of the Kaiser's flying fighters. In his swift Fokker "plane," which he guided and fought single-handed, he had taken heavy toll of the enemy air fleets.

A hero in his own land, he enjoyed a scarcely less favorable reputation among the men of the Allied air corps. The French admired his dash and daring, the British for his pluck and fair play. No matter how bitter the fight or how heavy the odds, Boelke never turned the tail of his monoplane to the foe.

He was wounded several times, and had at least five machines so badly damaged beneath him that he was forced to descend, sometimes with uncomfortable rapidity. Time and again his death has been reported, and each time the swift plane with the vacant observer's seat returned to hover over the trenches and send an Allied craft diving to destruction as proof that Boelke was still doing business in his accustomed style.

"If I had to be shot down I am glad it was by so good a man," Captain Wilson, a British aviator, said some time ago, as he stepped from the wreck of his plane and grasped the hand of his vanquisher, who had descended and called upon him to surrender. Like Mucke, of the Emden, Boelke was one of the few Germans who enjoyed among the British the reputation of being a "proper sport."

Rejected Observer's Aid
He was a native of Dessau, and before the outbreak of the war an officer in an infantry regiment. He began his air experience as an observer, but his cool nerves rapidly gained for him the control of a monoplane.

From the beginning he rejected the services of an observer to man the object of obtaining money for the cost of the course of his machine and use his gun at the same time. He was singularly deft and daring in air maneuvers, and used generally only one method of attack in bringing down his foe.

He would soar far above the attacking craft and then suddenly circle and sweep down upon the plane below. His quick-fire chattering as he came. In a few minutes Boelke would be sweeping off in search of further combat, and far below a colored machine would be hurtling to earth.

DAVISON BACK; FLEW AT FRONT

Banker in 'Plane Over German Lines—Dr. Morton Prince Returns

Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who went abroad two months ago on financial business and affairs relating to munition contracts, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia. It was reported aboard ship that he had "taken some awful chances" along the French front and had even attempted the German anti-aircraft guns by soaring over the German trenches at 5,000 feet.

He volunteered no information regarding his inspection trip along the battle line, but admitted reluctantly that he had been up for two hours in an aeroplane over the German lines in September 22 and had observed the final attacks in the taking of Comblès.

Mr. Davison also confessed he had been so close to the second line of the French forces that he had walked among the dead and wounded soldiers. While in London he met Mr. Morgan and had a conference with him regarding financial affairs. He said he might make a statement this week.

Mr. Davison's return was synchronous with the official announcement in other quarters of the terms of the new loan of \$300,000,000 floated by Great Britain in this country. One-half the sum is to be in three-year, the rest in five-year, notes. The loan is being handled by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Dr. Prince Returns

Another passenger was Dr. Morton Prince, of the American aviator who died recently, following injuries sustained while he was flying with the French corps.

"I received word that Norman had been injured," said Dr. Prince, "and the British government kindly took me across the Channel as quickly as possible in a destroyer, but I arrived there after he had died. The body is now in vault at Luxeuil, where it will remain until arrangements are made for burial here."

Dr. Prince had been abroad on business for the Boston Committee of Serbian Relief.

After all the saloon passengers had gone ashore Captain John F. Cahan, of the 1st Pioneer Battalion of Canadian Engineers, was removed from the Philadelphia on a specially constructed cart made for him by the British military authorities. He had been fighting with the Canadian forces in France for two years and escaped serious injury until September 15, when he was bowled over by the bursting of a German shell that has perhaps made him a cripple for life. A fragment of the missile pierced his back, leaving a hole as big as a man's fist.

Thought He Would Die
It was thought he would die before reaching the hospital, and ambulances believed him dead. Canadian friends brought him in. Persistent work, however, on the part of the surgeons stored him to consciousness. Since the accident he has been paralyzed from the waist down.

As the news reached his father, C. H. Cahan, of Montreal, he hurried to England and returned with his son. The doctor was sent over two nurses and a surgeon to attend the patient from Liverpool. Captain Cahan will undergo treatment here and later be taken to his home in Montreal.

No One Hurt on Liner Chicago
Paris, Oct. 29.—None of the passengers crew on the French Line steamer Chicago was injured through the fire which caused the liner to put into the Azores, says a telegram received to-day by the French Line from its Azores agent. The damage from the fire was slight. The Chicago will resume her voyage to-morrow or Tuesday.

RUMANIANS PUSH ATTACKS ON LONG LINE

Gain Over 6 Miles, Take Passes Held by Falkenhayn

TEUTONS BEATEN WITH OWN GUNS

Mackensen Continues Pursuit in Dobrudja—Austrians Capture Orsova

London, Oct. 29.—The Rumanian's counter offensive against Falkenhayn on the Transylvanian frontier is gaining power and reaping new successes with each fresh attack. Along the entire battle line the Teutons are now on the defensive.

The day's operations resulted in the capture by the Rumanians of nearly 3,000 more prisoners, the seizure of two strong mountain positions and a village and a sweeping advance of nearly seven miles in one sector.

The Rumanians have finally maneuvered into position to strike blows that may prove the salvation of the country.

Meanwhile, in the Dobrudja the Russo-Rumanian forces are still in retreat before Mackensen. The advance guard of Mackensen's army has driven as far north as Babadag, fifty miles beyond the Constantza-Cernavoda railway. The Allied troops are rushing for the pontoon bridges that span the Danube from Hirsova northward to Tulchita and Iaskohla. The last two places are on the southern bank of the river not far from its mouth.

Rumanians in Danger
Unless the Rumanians and their allies are able to reach and cross these bridges and destroy them before the enemy comes up, there is real danger of their envelopment. Already the Bulgars, by the destruction of the pontoon bridge at Hirsova, have cut off one of the lines of retreat.

The continued advance of Mackensen's troops north into the Dobrudja, coupled with the absence of any attempts to force the Danube at Cernavoda, lead to the theory that the German commander has no intention of inaugurating a march on Bucharest at the present time. Apparently Mackensen trusts that Falkenhayn will be able to break through the Rumanian lines from the Transylvanian passes, and, with the railroads in his hands, move on the capital from the west.